

BARDYSHZEV, A.A., inzhener.

Feeding concrete into blocks by means of buckets and containers. Gidr.
stroil. 22 no.7:14-16 JI '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Concrete construction)

BARDYSHEV, A.A., inzhener.

Dynamics of the concrete construction project at the Tsimliansk hydroelectric
power station. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.10:1-4 0 '53. (MLRa 6:10)
(Tsimliansk hydroelectric power station) (Concrete construction)

BARDYSHEV, A.A., inzhener.

Feeding concrete into building blocks at the TSimliansk hydro
development by means of vibrating pipes. Gidr.stroi.23 no.1:
18-22 '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Concrete construction) (Building machinery)

BARDYSHEV, A.A., inzhener; GORSHUNOV, G.S., inzhener.

Placing concrete at the TSimlyansk hydro development in winter.
Gidr.stroi. 23 no.2:10-14 '54. (MLRA 7:4)

(TSimlyansk hydroelectric power station)

(Concrete construction--Cold weather conditions)

BARDYSHEV, A.A.

AID P - 2113

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 2/20

Author : Bardyshev, A. A.

Title : ~~Operation of concrete-placing cranes for slabs in the~~
Tsimlyanskaya Hydro Power Development.

Periodical: Gidr. stroi., no.3, 7-10, 1955

Abstract : The operation of caterpillar jib cranes is described. Detailed data on various types of cranes are shown in 7 tables. The use of mobile caterpillar cranes is recommended, since operations of the 10 and 3 t portal cranes and the gantry cranes are deemed unsatisfactory in conveying concrete to any considerable depth.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

BARDYSHEV, A.A., inzhener.

~~Using cranes in constructing buildings for hydroelectric~~
power stations. Mekh. stroi. 13 no.8:20-25 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

BARDYSHOV, A.A., inzh.

Damming the Volga bed. Energ.stroi. no.5:118-123 '58.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika OISMK.
(Kuybyshev--Dams)

LIMONOV, A., inzh.; BARDYSHEV, A., inzh.

Hinged panel scaffolds. Stroitel' no.7:19 J1 '58.
(Scaffolding)

(MIRA 11:9)

BARDYSHEV, A.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; VOLKOV, V.G., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.I., inzh.; PETUNIN, P.I., inzh.; SAVEL'YEV, N.P., inzh.; SOKHIN, V.G., inzh.; STUGAREV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; ZAYCHIKOVA, E.A., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Production of rock, gravel and sand for construction; present state and prospects for development] Proizvodstvo nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov; sostoyanie i perspektivy razvitiia.

[By] A.A. Bardyshev i dr. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 201 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii (for all except Zaychikova, Stugarev, Borovnev).

(Crushed stone industry)

(Sand and gravel industry)

✓
TSYPLYAKOV, N.; BARDYSHEV, F.

Trust does not exclude inspection. Grazhd. av. 17 no.8:15-17 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Komandir podrazdeleniya, Magadanskaya otchel'naya aviagruppa Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (for Tsyplyakov). 2. Starshiy inzhener po spetsial'nym primeneniyam aviatsii i vozdushnym s"yemkam Magadanskoy otchel'noy aviagruppy Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (for Bardyshev).
(Flight crews)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

~~SECRET~~

The DVM-100 automatic batch weigher. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.3:
29-30 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye mukomol'noy , krupyanoy i kombikormovoy
promyshlennosti.
(Flour mills) (Weighing machines)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Standards for grain cleaners and

scourers used in flour mills,
elevators and grits manufacture. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.5:18-19
My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Glavmuka.
(Grain--Cleaning)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

New standards for elevating legs and ventilators. Muk.-elev.prom.
20 no.9:20-22 S '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye mukomol'noy, krupyanoy i kombikormovoy
promyshlennosti.
(Grain handling machinery) (Ventilation)

Bardyshev, G.

BARDYSHEV, G.

Bagging scales for groats. Muk.-elev.prom.21 no.9:23 S '55.
(MIRA 8:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye mukomol'noy, krupyanoy i kombikormovoy
promyshlennosti
(Scales (Weighing instruments))

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

A new roller mill. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.1:19-20 Ja '56.

(MLRA 9:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye mukomol'noy, krupyanoy i kombikormovoy
promyshlennosti.

(Grain-milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Instruments and apparatus at the industrial exhibition of 1955 in
Hanover. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.3:28 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Tekhnicheskii otdel Glavmuki.
(Hanover (City)--Exhibitions) (Moisture)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

New electromagnetic separator for mixed feed plants. Muk.-elev.prom.
22 no.5:19-20 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Glavmuki.
(Separators (Machines))

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Rapid conditioning of grain. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.6:31-32 Jo '56.
(Grain--Drying) (MLRA 9:9)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Automatic scales for weighing flour in small-size packaging. Muk.-elev.
prom.22 no.7:19-20 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Scales (Weighing instruments))

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Bulk flour storage in elevators. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.10:29-30
0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Flour--Storage)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Sifters made in England. Muk. -elev.prom.22 no.11:31-32 N '56.
(Great Britain--Grain-milling machinery) (MLRA 10:1)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener; MINTS, V., inzhener.

Using ionizing radiation to increase the stability of grain and
flour. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.1:30-32 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Radiation--Industrial applications)
(Flour) (Grain)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

Improving the quality of flour by adding ascorbic acid. Muk.-elev.
prom. 23 no.2:30-31 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Flour) (Ascorbic acid)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener.

"Hydronome" hygrometer. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.3:30-31
Mr '57.

(Hydrometer)

(MLBA 10:5)

BARDYSHV, G., inzhener.

Brush machines for grain. Muk.,--elev. prom. 23 no.4:27-29 Ap '57.
(Grain handling machinery) (MLRA 10:5)

BARDYSHEV, G.
BARDYSHEV, G. inzh.

Using gamma rays in grain milling. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.9:29-31
S 157. (MIRA 10:11)
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications) (Grain milling)

Bardyshev, G.

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Machinery for groat mills. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.1:30-32 Ja '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Grain milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Distribution and loss of group B vitamins in the milling process of
rye and wheat. Muk.-elev.prom.24 no.2:30 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Wheat milling) (Rye milling) (Vitamins)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Pneumatic transportation with increased concentration of conveyed materials (from "American Miller and Processor", no.4, 1956).

Reviewed by G.Bardyshev. Mek.-elev.prom. 24 no.3:29-30

Mr '58. (MIRA 12:9)

(Grain-handling machinery)

~~BARDYSHEV~~ insh.

Development of equipment for the feed milling industry in the
German Democratic Republic. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.8:31-32
Ag '58. (MIFA 11:10)
(Feed mills--Equipment and supplies)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Improved triers for cleaning grass seeds. Muk. elev. prom. 24
no. 11:29-30 N '58.

(Seeds--Cleaning)

(MIRA 11:12)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Photoelectric separators for grain and great. Muk.-elev. prom.
24 no.12:28-29 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Separators (Machines))

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Device for packing paper bags containing flour. Muk-elev.prom. 25
no.1:31 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Germany, East--Flour mills--Equipment and supplies)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Dryer for seed grain. Muk-elev.prom. 25 no.1:32 Ja '59.

(Germany, East--Grain--Drying)

(MIRA 12:3)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Technical and economic effectiveness of using automatic samplers.
Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.2:31-32 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Flour mills--Equipment and supplies)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Automatically controlled feed mill. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.3:31-32
№ '59. (Feed mills) (Automatic control) (MIRA 12:6)

BARDYSHV, G., inzh.

English machinery for granulating mixed feeds. Muk.-elev. prom.
25 no.5:30-32 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Great Britain--Grain-milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Equipment for flour mills and elevators made in Poland. Muk.-elev.
prom. 25 no.6:30-32 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Poland--Grain-milling machinery)

(Poland--Grain elevators--Equipment and supplies)

BARDYSHEV, G., insh.

Machines for grinding and polishing middlings. Muk.-elev.prom.
25 no.7:30-3 of cover J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Grain-milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Technological news from Czechoslovakia. Muk.-elev. prom. 25
no.8:30-32 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Czechoslovakia--Grain-handling machinery)
(Czechoslovakia--Grain-milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Double-deck sieve purifier built in the German Democratic
Republic. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.9:31-32 S '59.

(Flour mills--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 12:12)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Construction of flour and feed milling machinery in the German Democratic Republic. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.10:29-31 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Proisvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta ministrov SSSR po khleboproduktam.
(Germany, East--Grain-milling machinery)

BARDYSEV, G., inzh.

Automatic hydrometer for flour. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.11:3 of
cover N 159 (MIRA 13:3)
(Hydrometer)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Hungarian small-sized flour mills. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.12:
27-28 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Hungary--Flour mills)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Use of antibiotics in the mixed feed industry of West
Germany. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.2:30-31 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Germany, West—Flour and feed trade)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Enriching food products with vitamins and minerals in the U.S.A.
Muk.-elev.prom.26 no.5:31-32 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(United States—Food, Enriched)

BARDYSHEV, G., insh.

World grain trade and international conventions on its
regulation. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.8:32-3 of cover
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Grain trade)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Basic regulations on standards for grain in various countries. Muk.-
elev. prom. 26 no.9:29-31 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Grain-- Standards)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Flour mill without sifters. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 11:32-33
N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Flour mills)

BARDYSEV, G., inzh.

Rye milling in Czechoslovakia and in the German Democratic
Republic. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 12:27-28 D '60.

(Czechoslovakia--Rye milling) (MIRA 13:12)
(Germany, East--Rye milling)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Laboratory mill for determining the milling and baking qualities
of grain and centrifugal scouring and peeling machine for great
mills. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.2:30-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Grain-milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Production of high-protein flour in the Federal Republic of
Germany. Mukrelev.prom. 27 no.5:29-31 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Germany, West—Flour)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Types of stationary grain dryers in foreign countries. Muk.-elev.
prom. 27 no.6:28-31 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Grain--Drying)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Using soybean in mixed feed production. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.7:
29-30.Jl '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Soybean meal)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Problem pertaining to the better utilization of the productive capacity of grain milling enterprises in the German Democratic and German Federal Republics. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.8:29-30
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Germany, East--Grain milling)

(Germany, West--Grain milling)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Exhibits at the British Exhibition in Moscow, 1961. Muk.-elev.
prom. 27 no.10:31-33 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Moscow--Exhibitions)
(Great Britain--Machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Electric apparatus for determining grain moisture. Muk.-elev.prom.
27 no.12:28-29 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Grain--Analysis)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Standard grain elevators in the German Democratic Republic.
Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.1:29-30 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Germany, East—Grain elevators)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Loading and unloading of grain transporting motortrucks in the
U.S.A. Mik.-elev.prom. 28 no.3:28-30 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(United States—Grain—Transportation)
(United States—Grain elevators)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Controlling insect pests of stored rice (from "Agriculture
Handbook," no.129, 1957). Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.7:29-30
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rice--Storage)
(Rice--Diseases and pests)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Laboratory equipment for determining the percentage of impurities and
the quality of grain. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.8:29-31 Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Czechoslovak grain-cleaning machines. ~~Mak.-elev. prom.~~ 28 no.11:31,32.
(MIRA 16:2)

(~~Czechoslovakia--Grain--Cleaning~~)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.; TARTAKOVSKIY, M., inzh.

Abroad. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.2:31-32 F '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Feeds) (Flour mills) (Grain elevators)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

New and modernized equipment in the German Democratic Republic.
Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.5:30-31 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Germany, East--Grain milling machinery)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Scientific technological conference on durum wheat and
macaroni products in Detmold. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.9:32
S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Automation of proportioning by weight and estimating the expenditure
of ingredients at mixed feed plants. Muk.elev. prom. 29 no.3:30-32
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:9)

BARDYSHEV, G., inzh.

Belt loaders made in the German Federal Republic. Mk.-elev.
prom. 30 no.3:32, 3 of cover Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

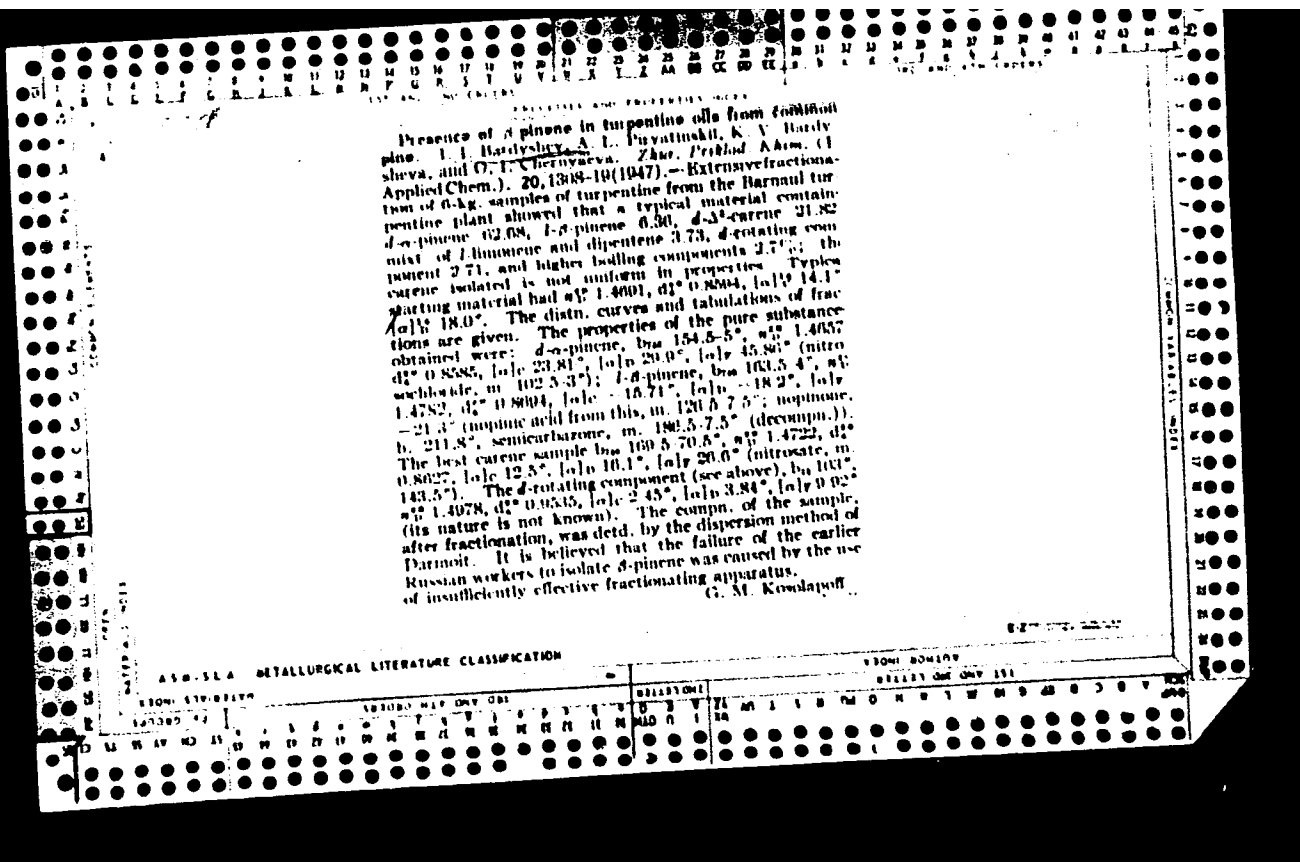
BARDYSHEV, G.M.; BERLIN, I.Z.; VAYNSHTOK, M.Z.; LEVIN, S.I.; PAVLOV, V.N.;
FUSHKANTSEV, B.N.; SAMOCHETOV, V.F.; SEMENOV, M.G.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya.;
KHUVES, E.S., inzh.; ETTMANUEL', T.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, K.P., inzh., red.
[deceased]; DENISENKOVA, L.M., red.; D'YACHENKO, V.M., red.; SAVEL'YEV,
Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical handbook for workers in the grain-elevator industry] Tekhni-
cheskii spravochnik rabotnika elevatornoi promyshlennosti. Pod obshchei
red. Grigor'eva K.P. i Khurvesa E.S. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-
ry po voprosam khleboproduktov. Pt.1. 1960. 339 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Grain elevators)

1ST AND 2ND COPIES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH COPIES	
<i>CO</i> 1-(-)-Bornylamine, 1-(+)-neobornylamine and a new method for their separation. V. N. Krestinskii and I. I. Bardyshev. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1804-1908 (1940).—1-Camphor is converted to its oxime which is reduced with Na and EtOH to give a mixt. of 73% 1-(-)-bornylamine (I) and 27% 1-(+)-neobornylamine (II). I is isolated by passing HCl into the mixt. in ether and recrystg. the pptd. salt 6 times from 0.5 N HCl. This salt, m. 358°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -23.5^\circ$ (abs. EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -22.3^\circ$ (H₂O), is converted by long boiling in H₂O into camphor. With KOH, the salt gives I, b. 200-1°, m. 163°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -50.8^\circ$ (abs. EtOH). The neg. value of the rotation becomes greater in solvents with lower dielec. const. The value in Me₂CO is very high, due to compd. formation. The following derivs. of I are described: <i>acid sulfate</i> (III), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -11.7^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -14.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -23.3^\circ$ (H₂O); <i>sulfate</i>, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -17.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -20.4^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -30.0^\circ$ (H₂O); <i>nitrate</i>, decomp. 202°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -17.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -21.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -31.7^\circ$ (EtOH); <i>picrate</i>, decomp. 256°; <i>chloroplatinate</i>, darkens about 270°; <i>HCl-HgCl₂ salt</i>, decomp. 275°; <i>aurate</i>, decomp. 223°; <i>l-abietate</i>, m. 165.5°. The mother liquors from the sepn. of I contain 40-60% II. This is isolated by prep. the <i>l-abietate</i> (IV) and recrystg. it 6-7 times from EtOH. IV, m. 160-60.5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -35.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -45.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -73.3^\circ$ (EtOH). The <i>l-abietic acid</i> regenerated from IV is much purer than the starting acid. II, m. 186°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 47.3^\circ$ (abs. EtOH). The pos. value of the rotation falls in solvents with low dielec. const. Me₂CO reacts with II. The following derivs. of II are described: <i>HCl salt</i>, m. above 320°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 39.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 50.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 75.3^\circ$ (abs. EtOH); <i>sulfate</i>, decomp. 278°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 33.3^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 43.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 63.5^\circ$ (EtOH); <i>nitrate</i> decomp. 228°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 34.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 44.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 67.6^\circ$ (EtOH); <i>picrate</i> decomp. 248°; <i>chloroplatinate</i>, m. above 305°; <i>aurate</i>, decomp. 210°; <i>HCl-HgCl₂ salt</i>, decomp. 242°. When III is dissolved in ice H₂O under a layer of Et₂O and NaNO₂ is added, a mixt. of compds. results which can be sepd. by fractionation of the Et₂O layer. In this way are obtained <i>l</i>-camphene, <i>d</i>-camphene hydrate, <i>l</i>-terpineol and small amts. of compds. which are probably borneol or isoborneol and nitroisocamphane. H. M. L. <i>Lab. Org. Chem., Forestry Eng. Ass.,</i> <i>Longwood</i>					
ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION FROM SYNTHESE RECORD REF ONLY OEL RECORD REF ONLY OEL RECORD REF ONLY OEL					

1ST AND 2ND WORKS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX		3RD AND 4TH WORKS	
<i>ca</i> /D Purification of <i>l</i>-abietic acid (low-melting form). <i>J. I. Bordynsky, J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 11, 896-1000 (1981).—The crude acid of resin acids from <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> is treated with a little HCl for isomerization and then treated directly with a mixt. of <i>d</i>- and <i>l</i>-benzylamines. <i>l</i>-Benzylamine abietate, m. 161-3°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -42.6°, is easily purified and after steam distn. and sepa. in HCl and H₂O gives very pure <i>l</i>-abietic acid, m. 174-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -116.6° (EtOH); Pure <i>l</i>-benzylamine is also obtained. The sepa. can also be carried out through <i>enchylamine abietate</i>, m. 106-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -86.1°. H. M. Leicester					
COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLES INDEX ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 12000 000100 12000 000100					

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
28 894. Preparation of the Penta-Erythrite of Resin. I. I. Bardyagov and V. V. Peflov. <i>Journal of Applied Chemistry (U.S.S.R.)</i>, v. 20, no. 3, 1947, p. 265-276. Results of an experimental study of the different factors involved are tabulated and charted. 12 ref.																			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										EXPERIMENTAL									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20										21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40									



BARDYSHEV, I. I.

PA 43/49T20

USSR/Chemistry - Terpenes
Chemistry - Hydrocarbons

Oct 48

"Viscosity of Terpene Hydrocarbons." I. I. Bardyshev
Gen Sci Res Wood Pulp Chem Inst, 6 pp

"Zhur Priklad Khim" Vol XXI, No 10

Determines viscosity for some terpene compounds and
shows that this property can be used for indenti-
fication of terpenes during analysis of the compo-
sition of terpenes and various essential oils.
Submitted 13 Dec 47.

43/49T20

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ca Application of the Darmois method to analysis of native turpentines. I. Constancy of Biot's law. I. I. Bardyshev and A. L. Piryatinskii. <i>Zhur. Priklad. Khim.</i> (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 1174-6 (1948).-- Examin. of the specific rotation relationships existing in mixts. of <i>d</i>-α-pinene, <i>l</i>-β-pinene, and <i>d</i>-β-carene showed that the values of α obtained from Biot's law expression: $\alpha = [\alpha]_D - [\alpha]_L$. ($[\alpha]_D - [\alpha]_L$) differ from each other usually only in the 3rd figure, and the max. difference observed is but in the 2nd figure, which occurs if one of the 3 components is present in very large amts. (in this case <i>l</i>-β pinene must have a level of 40%). Hence, the use of Biot's formula for ternary mixts. must be used with much discretion and for reliable work the mixt. should be resolved by phys. or chem. means into binary mixts. which can be analyzed readily by optical method. G. M. Kosolapoff 26																																																			
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38085. BARDYSHEV, I. I.

Vyazkost' terpenovykh uglevodorodov i ikh smesey. Trudy
TSNILKHI (tsentr. nauch.-issled. lesokhim. in-t), vyp. 8
1949, s. 14-24.

BARDYSHEV, I. I.

38086. BARDYSHEV, I. I. and BARDYSHEVA, K. V.

O prirode i - komponenta otechestvennykh zhivichnykh skipidarov.
Trudy TSNILKHI (Tsent. nauch.-issled. lesokhim in-t), vyp. 8,
1949, s 45-51. - Bibliogr: 7 iazv.

ERDYSHEV, I.I.

27163

Kachestvo Lakov N Osnove Penta Eritritovogo Efiru Kanifoli. (Soobshch. 2).
Zhurnal Prikl. Khimii, 1949, No. 8, S.902-09

SO: LETOPIS NO. 34.

BARDYSHEV, I. I.

PA 67/49T60

USSR/Chemistry - Rosin
Varnish

Aug 49

"The Quality of Varnishes Using the Pentaerythritic Ester of Rosin as a Base," I. I. Bardyshev, Cen Sci Res Forestry-Chem Inst, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXII, No 8

Improved varnishes and emulsions prepared from this ester by modifying the ester with phenolformaldehyde resin. These products not only were not inferior to those produced from the glycerin ester of rosin, but in several instances surpassed the latter. Submitted 10 Jan 48.

67/49T60

CA

26

Composition of native turpentine from the common pine. I. I. Bardyshev, A. L. Piryzhnikov, K. V. Bardysheva, and O. I. Chervonova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (*J. Applied Chem.*) 23, 208-10(1950).—The terpene portion of com. samples of turpentine: retort, furnace, extrn., and sulfate types, was qualitatively analogous to the oleoresin turpentine and contained: α -pinene, β -pinene, δ -terpene, Δ^1 -carene, limonene, dipentene, and terpinolene. The results secured by extensive fractionations showed only minor variations of the amts. of components, principally as follows: limonene-dipentene mixt. 13-17% in retort turpentine, 10% in furnace variety, 7% in extrn. variety, and 3% in sulfate variety. The alc. content, calcd. as $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, was: 5.7, 20, 8.5, and 3.7%, resp.
O. M. Kosolapoff

26

CA

The composition of native turpentines from the common
pine. I. I. Bardyshev, A. I. Piryatinskii, K. V. Bardy-
sheva, and O. I. Chernyavna. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.*
23, 200-16(1950) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 44, 10347k.
H. L. M.

CA

26

Composition of a representative commercial sample of dry-distillation furnace turpentine. I. I. Bardyshev, A. L. Piryatinskii, K. V. Bardysheva, and O. I. Chernysheva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 562-6 (1960).—Fractional distn. and Raman analysis of the fractions of a sample representatively taken from com. furnace turpentine gave the following compn.: 80% *d- α -pinene*, 7.5% *l- β -pinene*, 6.5% *d-isoprene*, 10.4% *d- α -carene*, 9.7% mixed *dipentene* and *l-limonene*, 1.6% *terpinolene* and 6.6% high-boiling substances, principally of dry distn. of wood; no *α -pinene* was found in it. The turpentine is qualitatively identical with turpentines made by other procedures from the same starting material (common pine). G. M. Kosolapoff

26

210

The composition of turpentine from the exudations of the
Siberian cedar, *Pinus cembra*. I. I. Bardiyshev, A. Piryatinskii, K. V. Bardiysheva, and O. Chernayeva. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 603-5 (1950) (Engl. translation). See C.I. 44, 103474. R. M. S.

1952

26

CA

Composition of the turpentine of the Daurian larch, L. L. Hardyshyev, *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.*, 23, 1031 (1950) (Engl. translation) (Russian Ed., 892-5). The gum turpentine of *Larix daurica*, indigenous to Yakut, contains about 50% α -pinene (II), about 25% β -pinene (III), and about 15% of a mixt. of δ -pinene (IV) with δ -terpene, monosyclic terpenes are not indicated. The galyol contg. rosin 77.3, 1.19, dross 1.7, and H₂O 2%, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 19.1°, was rapidly steam distill. to give I, d_4^{20} 0.8623, n_D^{20} 1.4701, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -27.17°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -34.07°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -35.53°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -39.81°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -50.45°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -62.00°, contg. 0.1% alc. calcd. as C₁₀H₁₆O. Fractionation of 58 g. I at 20 mm. is tabulated; only II, b.p. 52°, nitrosocarbonate, m. 103.5°, was obtained pure. Raman spectra for the 1st, 10th, and 15th (of 10) fractions are given and interpreted. III of fraction 11 gave nopinic acid, m. 127°. IV of fraction 14 gave the nitrate, m. 147.5°. Jane C. Aycock

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Composition of turpentine from oleoresin of Siberian cedar (<i>Pinus corbica</i> , L.): I. Smirnov, A. Poryutinsky, K. Imdylova, and O. Chernyova. (U. S. S. R. Chem. U.S.S.R., 1960, 22, 667-669).—The turpentine separated from the oleoresin obtained by tapping of cedar from Novosibirsk district has the following physical const.: d_4^{20} 0.8610, n_D^{20} 1.4706, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 9.16^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 3.66^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{35} + 3.35^\circ$, $[\eta]_D^{25} + 9.44^\circ$, and consisted of: α -pinene (50%), L-pinene (7), D-pinene (11), D- Δ^8 -carene (8), the mixture of L-limonene and diptene (2), and the residue (8%). The composition of this turpentine from pine oleoresin from one obtained from the common pine and it may be used for the same purpose. J. B. J. ZABA.																																																	
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139 1-C

Presence of Δ^8 -carene in the turpentine from common spruce
(*Picea excelsa*, Mill.). I. I. Baidyshev, A. Piryatynsky, K. Baidysheva,
and O. Charyusova (*J. appl. Chem., USSR*, 1960, 33, 847-852).—
Two samples of turpentine were investigated. The first (I) was
obtained (1.7 wt.-%) from spruce sap by steam-distillation. The
second (II) was obtained (6.3%) from resin which stayed on the
wood for a year. In I the fractions distilling up to 200° contain
L- α -pinene (~46), L- β -pinene, (17) D- Δ^8 -carene (4), a mixture of
dipentene and limonene (10%), and some substances with high b.p.
whose nature has not been investigated. II consists of L- α -pinene
(40), L- β -pinene (33), D- Δ^8 -carene (10), a mixture of dipentene
and L-limonene (10%), and some substances with high b.p. whose
nature has not been established. Therefore the ratio of com-
ponents in the turpentine obtained from spruce sap changes with
the time it remains on the tree or in storage, but the qual-
composition of hydrocarbons does not change. I. B. J. ZARA.

CA

10

β-Myrcene, a component of turpentine from *Pinus sylvestris*. L. L. Bardyshev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 673-5(1950). -Fractionation of 9 kg. of the turpentine in a 25-plate column at 10 mm yielded a small amt. (about 1.2 g.) crude *β*-myrcene, *b_m* 64°, *n_D²⁰* 1.4710, *d₄²⁰* 0.8134, *n_D²⁵* 1.4585, which apparently still retained some 30% *Δ*¹-carene; the Raman spectrum revealed the presence of 1636 and 1678 cm.⁻¹ lines, the former being characteristic of the myrcene conjugated double-bond system, the latter characteristic of carene. Further sepn. by distn. was impossible. The product with maleic anhydride gave the adduct, m. 33° (from p. tr. ether), which gave the dicarboxylic acid, m. 122.5°. Reduction of the crude myrcene with Na-EtOH gave 70% *dihydro* deriv., *b_m* 65.5-70.0°, *d₄²⁰* 0.8082, *n_D²⁰* 1.4585 (indicating some 30% carene admixt.); bromination of this gave the tetrabromide, m. 95-6°. Refluxing myrcene 30 hrs. yielded its dimer, *α*-camphorene, *b_m* 188-90°, *d₄²⁰* 0.9094, *n_D²⁰* 1.4906, which yields the tetrahydrochloride, m. 129-0.5°. The *Δ*¹-carene, fractionated away from the dimer, had much higher phys. consts. (*d₄²⁰* 0.8058, *n_D²⁰* 1.4732), than the commonly accepted ones, indicating that the previous samples had been contaminated. It must be noted that no *Δ*¹-carene or *β*-carene was detected in any of the fractions. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

26

Properties and composition of turpentine from the resin of *Pinus silvestris*. I. I. Bardyshev, A. L. Piryatinskii, and K. V. Bardysheva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 75-7(1980); cf. C.A. 45, 1789g. —Examin. of 100 specimens of the turpentine showed variations as follows: $n_D^{20} - 43.1$ to $+31.46$, $d_4^{20} 0.8360$ – 0.8640 , $n_D^{20} 1.4681$ – 1.4722 . All contained α -pinene (31–87%), while β -pinene varied from 0 to 6%, δ -terpene from 1 to 3%, Δ^1 -carene from 0 to 51%. High α -pinene went along with β -pinene and lack of carene. G. M. Kosolapoff

C.R.
 Raman spectra of some terpene hydrocarbons. I. I. Bardyugov, P. P. Shorygin, and D. N. Shigorin. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 22, 568-71 (1952).—
 α -4-Pinene, d_4^{20} 0.8378, n_D^{20} 1.4653, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 28.3°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 28.48°, gave the following Raman spectra (cm⁻¹): 307(3), 301(6), 305(8), 337(1), 360(5), 435(5), 483(5), 500(7), 518(1), 607(10), 725(6), 771(7), 795(9), 810(3), 843(8), 898(5), 908(6), 938(3), 943(3), 954(6), 964(1), 1014(1), 1043(1), 1065(1), 1085(7), 1128(7), 1163(7), 1182(6), 1255(4), 1271(5), 1285(7), 1308(5), 1331(7), 1370(6), 1436(8), 1440(6), 1471(5), 1558(6), 2888(7), 2974(8), 2983(8), 2955(7), 2995(5), and 3087(6). β -4-Carene, b_m 109.5-70.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4723, d_4^{20} 0.8645, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 13.03°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 17.08° gave: 244(3), 342(5), 407(5), 422(5), 502(5), 550(5), 670(5), 713(10), 757(6), 785(4), 810(9), 937(5), 977(3), 999(3), 1034(5), 1071(3), 1101(4), 1143(3), 1150(5), 1201(4), 1220(5), 1300(5), 1367(5), 1379(5), 1410(4), 1430(10), 1499(4), 1688(10), 2830(5), 2870(5), 2943(5), 2930(8), 2945(3), and 3004(10). Limonene mixts. with dipentene or individual specimens give generally good agreement. Limonene gave: 305(2), 330(2), 342(1), 425(4), 480(2), 530(3), 543(2), 641(4), 681(9), 702(2), 780(5), 785(1), 790(6), 810(9), 880(5), 917(4), 966(1), 1015(3), 1054(3), 1078(3), 1110(5), 1154(4), 1200(5), 1260(9), 1270(5), 1282(2), 1300(5), 1332(1), 1374(5), 1380(9), 1432(6), 1454(4), 1644(7), 1670(7), 2835(5), 2855(3), 2872(4), 2912(5), 2927(4), 2968(5), 2981(5), 3013(2) and 3080(2). In addn. to these from the specimen of dipentene used contained: 1633(3), 1800(3), 1574(1), 1398(4) and 1185(3), which probably were lines of allochrene contaminant.
 (I. M. K.

BARDYSHEV, I.

~~I. BARDYSHEV~~ K. BARDYSHEVA

Oct. 52

USSR/Chemistry - Turpentine

"Properties and Composition of Turpentine From the Crimean Pine," Cent. Sci.-Res. Inst.
of Wood Chem

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 25, no 10, 1095-1098

While studying the properties of turpentine from a large number of trees of *Pinus palasiana* Lamb, it was established that the properties of the turpentine vary noticeably from tree to tree. It was demonstrated that turpentine collected from a large number of trees of *Pinus Palasiana* Lamb grown in the Dneper area consisted basically of alpha-pinene and also contains camphene, beta-pinene, beta-myrcene, l-limonene, oxygen compds and other high-boiling components.

263 T 51

BARDYSHEV, I.

PA 236T7

USSR/Chemistry - Turpentine Nov 52

"Composition of Turpentine From the Austrian Pine (Pinus Austriaca Hoss, P. Laricio Austriaca, P. Nigra LK.)" I. Bardyshev, K. Bardysheva, Cen Sci Res Wood Chem Inst

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol 25, No 11, pp 1231-1233

While investigating the composition and properties of turpentine from the Austrian pine grown in the USSR, it was established that this turpentine contained alpha-pinene,

236T7

camphene, myrcene, and limonene. It was demonstrated that the properties of the turpentine varied from tree to tree.

236T7

BARDYSHEV, I.I.; LIVSHITS, R.I.

Composition of pine flotation oil. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 25, 1289-95 '52.
(CA 47 no.21:11165 '53) (MIRA 5:12)

BARDYSHEV, I.I.

2

CZECH.

Coefficients of rotatory dispersion of some terpene hydrocarbons and their mixtures. I. I. Bardyshev. *Sbornik Statei Olsheket Khim.* 2, 907-1004 (1957). *Chem. Abstr.* 45, 3108c. -- A study was made of changes in the coeffs. of rotatory dispersion, α_D/α_0 and α_D/α_1 , of binary mixts. of various combinations and proportions of d- α -pinene with l- β -pinene, l- α -pinene with l- β -pinene, d- α -pinene with d- β -carene, l- β -pinene with d- β -carene, d- β -carene with l-limonene. In the binary mixts. of a d-component with an l-component which have different rotatory dispersions, the resultant coeffs. of rotatory dispersion can have, at certain proportions of the mixt., any numerical values from + to - infinity. The dispersion coeff. $K_2 = \alpha_D/\alpha_1$ is a much less sensitive index of purity than is the coeff. $K_1 = \alpha_D/\alpha_0$. The results are shown in numerous graphs. G. M. K.

NEW

BARDYSHEV, P. P.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 6

Mar. 25, 1954

Electronic Phenomena and Spectra

The Raman spectra of some terylene hydrocarbons. I. I.
Bardyshev, P. P., Shorokhin, and D. N. Shigorin. J. Gen.
Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 631-3 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See
C.A. 46, 7433f. H. L. H.

BARDYSHEV, I. I.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 6

Mar. 25, 1954

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, and
Inks

2
①
The presence of camphene in native turpentine. I. I.
Bardyshev. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 1290-1303(1953).—
The Russian turpentine derived from *Pinus sylvestris* con-
tain 1.5-2% camphene as shown by careful fractionation.
The camphene-bearing fractions were esterified, and the
resulting isoborneol acetates were hydrolyzed, yielding solid
isoborneol, m. 210-11°. In distn., camphene accumulates
in the fractions intermediate between α - and β -pinenes.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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BARDYSHEV, I.I.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 6

Mar. 25, 1954

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, and Inks

3
② *met*
Composition of turpentine from the oleoresin of Siberian fir (*Abies sibirica*). I. I. Bardyshev and R. I. Tyshitsa. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 1304-6 (1953).—Fractionation of the turpentine from Siberian fir showed the presence of *l*- and *d,l*- α -pinene 25, *l*- and *d,l*-camphene 19, *l*- β -pinene 8, β -myrcene (?) 2, *d*- δ^1 -carene 8, *l*- and *d,l*- β -phellandrene 18, bornyl acetate 15, higher b. components 3%. No lauraldehyde was found.
G. M. Kosolapoff

7-14-54

Central Sci-Res. Wood Chem. Inst.

BARDYSHEV, I.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk.

Textbook on the technology of wood extracts ("Technology of
wood extracts." V.S.Vasechkin, Reviewed by I.I.Bardyshev).
Der. i lesokhim.prom. 3 no.7:29-34. (MLRA 7:7)
(Wood-Chemistry)

BARDY

The quality of oleoresin turpentine. I. I. Bardysher,
(G. V. Guskova, A. B. Bolant, and A. A. Chumachenko)
Chem. Plant, Kiev). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1954, 10, 1616. The effect of small
amounts of rosin was studied on the properties of turpentine.
I, b.p. 170° (I), residue on distill. 1%, II in-
creased 1%, and acid no. (III) decreased approx. 1% rosin; I
could not be increased by scrubbing the turpentine with alk.
solns. I varied from 88.5 to 91 for 10 industrial oleoresin
turpentines. John Lake Keys

BARDYSHV, I.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Rosin esters. Der. 1 lesokhim.prom. 3 no.10:12-13 0 '54.(MLBA 7:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.
(Esters)